




## Country Presentation- MONGOLIA




SUMMER



AUTUMN



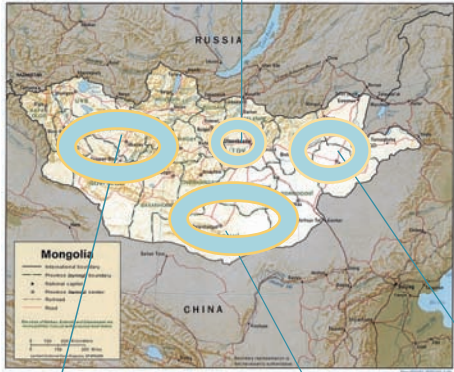
SPRING



WINTER

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## Country profile




Ulaanbaatar

RUSSIA

CHINA

Mountainous area

Gobi desert



**Formation of the Mongol Empire: 1206**

**Capital city: Ulaanbaatar**

**Total territory: 1,564,115.75 km<sup>2</sup>**

**Population: 2,736,800**

**Highest point: 4,374 m**

**Administrative Divisions: 21 aimags**

**Mountainous and Gobi area**

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Classification	Type	Disasters
<b>Natural Disasters</b>	<b>Climatic hazardous phenomena</b>	Snow storm
		Severe snowfall
		Dzud
		Dust storm
		Flood
		Steppe and forest fire
		Desertification
	Thunderstorm	
	<b>Geological threats</b>	Earthquake
		Landslides
<b>Biological threats</b>		Spread of detrimental rodents
	Human infectious diseases	
	Livestock or animal infectious diseases	
<b>Manmade Disasters</b>	<b>Technological accidents</b>	Industrial accidents
		Traffic accidents
		Leakage of chemical and radiological substances
		Explosion
	<b>Social</b>	Building fire
		Public disorder
		Terrorist attack

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## National Emergency Management Agency




- *The Parliament of Mongolia adopted the Law on Disaster Protection in 2004*
- *And following the Law there are established the National Emergency Management Agency of Mongolia, merged the State Board for Civil Defence, Fire Fighting Department and State Reserve Agency.*

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## Vision of NEMA



The vision of the NEMA is to support in providing national safety through risk and vulnerability reduction, strengthening disaster management and implementing intensively disaster protection measures based on community involvement.



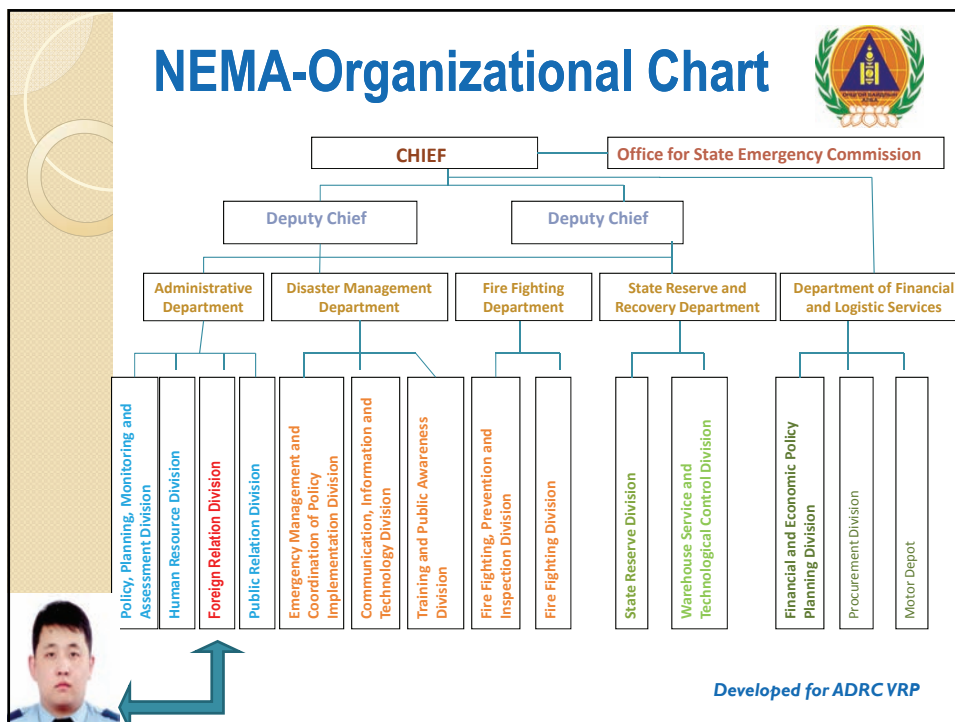
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## Main legal documents and acts

**The role of the National Emergency Management Agency of Mongolia is defined primarily by four basic laws:**

- **The Law on Disaster Protection**
- **Law on Fire Safety**
- **Law on Forest and Steppe Fire Protection**
- **The Law on State Reserve**

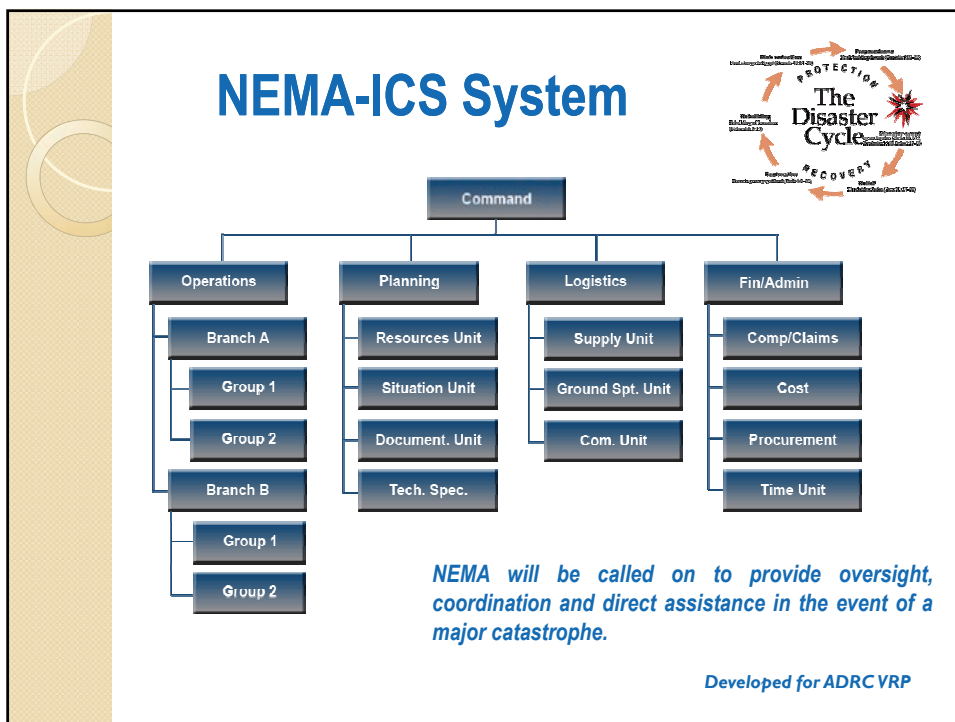
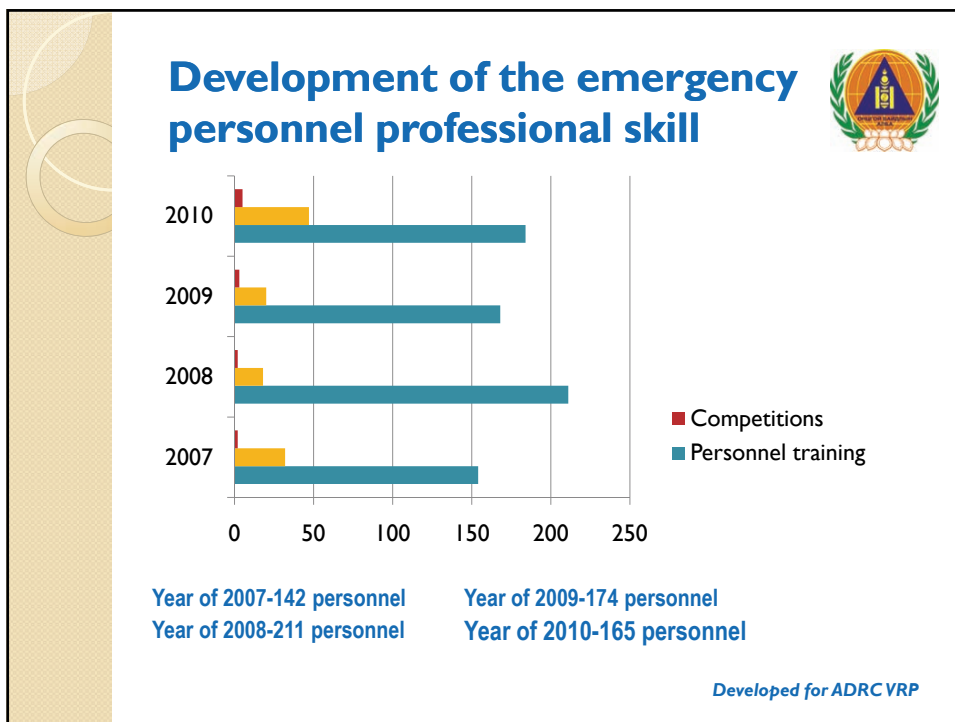
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## NEMA Emergency resources

- **Totally 3200 emergency personnel (rescuers and firefighters) nationwide working in a local emergency management divisions or departments.**
- **On duty Emergency Motor Depot where the emergency trucks are dispatched and repaired.**
- **Rescue Special Unit (SAR team's and Firefighters)**
- **Firefighting stations in each area**
- **Additional resources possibly mobilized by the Armed force in accordance with the mutual agreements.**

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## Disaster casualties in last decade

- According to the statistics of last 10 years, about 2400 of hazardous phenomena and accidents occurred annually causing the death of more than 160 people and the loss of 65 billion MNT or about 3 percent of Mongolian GDP.

Forest firefighting operation near UB



Severe winter disaster 2009-2010



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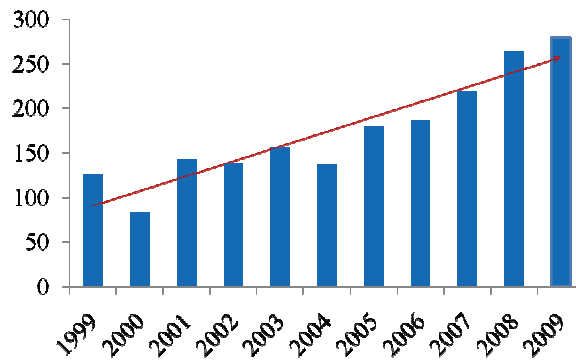
## In recent years-in Mongolia

There are occurred major and small disasters regularly as a result of drought, dzud, severe snow and dust storm, flood, forest and steppe fires, earthquake, desertification, object fires, epidemic, epizootic, hazardous vegetative disease or spreading of detrimental rodents, bird flu, traffic accidents as well as explosives, and increased the number and frequency of disasters.

These disasters cause huge number of damages to human life, their properties and environment and influence to the state social and economic sustainable development negatively.

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## The number of the people lost their lives in the disasters



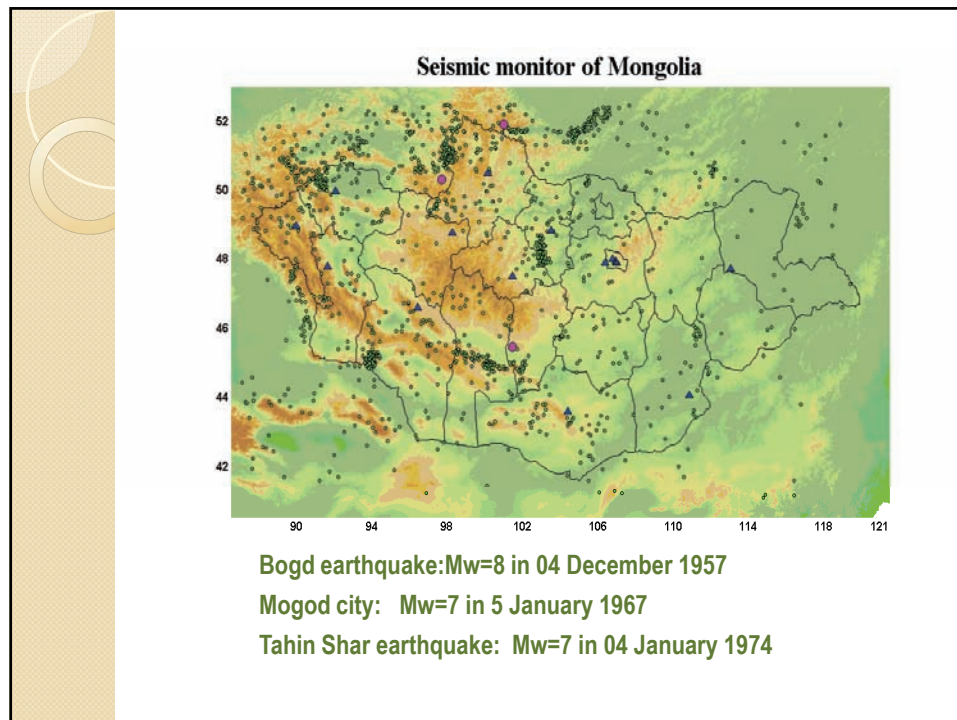
There is the tendency of increasing the toll of death in a result of disasters from year to year

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## Potential Earthquake Hazard in Mongolia

- Around Ulaanbaatar, in comparison to western Mongolia, the seismic activity is relatively low.
- But A high seismic activity occurs in Songino-Songolon area in western end of Ulaanbaatar basin of city since 2005. This area, which could be one of most seismic active zone around Ulaanbaatar, dramatically increases the seismic hazard of the capital of Mongolia where is concentrated about of 1/3 of the Mongolia population and the majority of industries of the country.

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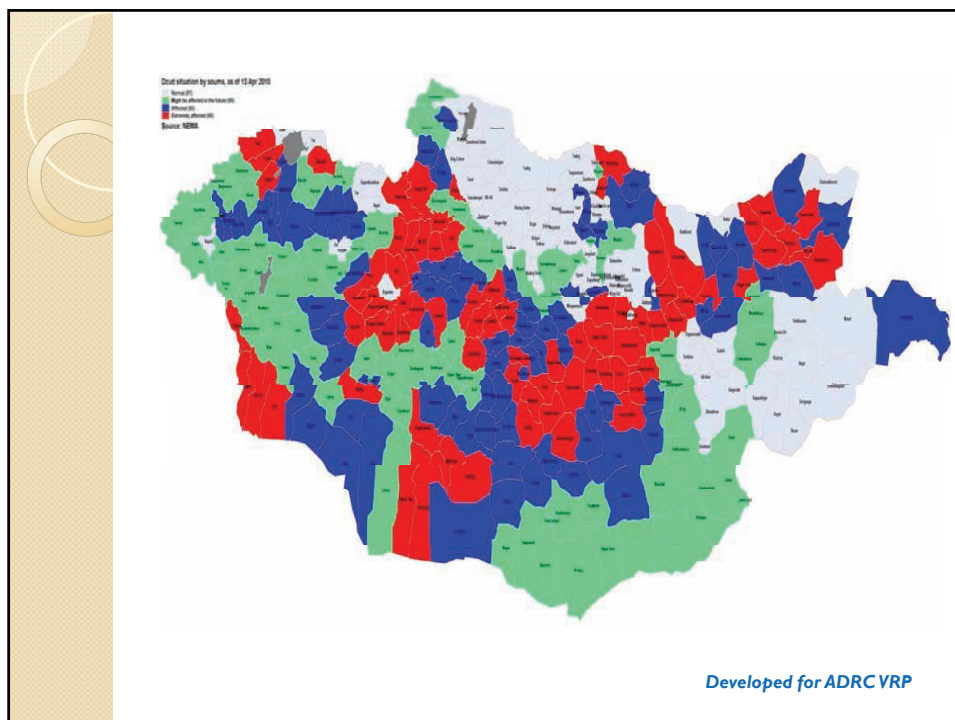
## DZUD (Severe winter disaster)



Mongolia has one of the coldest climates in the world, with temperatures dropping below  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  for several months each year. The 2009-10 winter, which has been extremely harsh even by Mongolian standards, has resulted in increased maternal and child mortality, and an unprecedented loss of livestock and the collapse of thousands of people's livelihoods and many basic services.

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## DZUD (Severe winter disaster)

- By the end of April 2010, more than 9.1 million head of livestock (some 17% of all Mongolia's livestock) had perished nation-wide which left 97000 herder households completely loss of livelihood.
- Even though the Dzud period ends, the human and animal highly infectious diseases spread in effected area due to the lack of disinfection to the livestock carcasses.



## Implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action

Mongolia recognizes and approves the Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disaster, adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction which was held from 18 to 22 January 2005 in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan and focuses its activities to reduce disaster risk at the national level.

1. NEMA of Mongolia developed National Platform for Strengthening Disaster Protection Capacity of Mongolia 2006-2015 cohered with the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015.
2. NEMA of Mongolia pays attention to define and assess disaster risk, monitor and improve early warning system. Besides, we developed Procedure on Disaster assessment and approved it by the Government of Mongolia.
3. Legislative environment of the coordination for capacity activity was created. According to the resolution of the Government of Mongolia, ministries and agencies, which have main roles using the professions and support in the possible disaster period or disaster period, were appointed.

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## Implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action

4. Some amendments were included in the Disaster Preparedness Plan in order to make disaster response immediately. All levels of the local preparedness plans were renovated and they have revision plans.

5. We take into account increasing community participation in the disaster protection activity. The understanding of the word "Volunteer" was defined in the Law on Disaster Protection. NEMA is implementing the UNDP Project "Strengthening the Disaster mitigation and management system in Mongolia" and in the framework of the project, the commencement of the developing disaster management on the base of local community for supporting community initiative was made.

6. We carry the policy to be included risk into the insurance. We have begun developing the draft of the Law on Disaster Insurance with the Insurance organization.

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## International collaboration



## Joint training and exercises

- NEMA-Center of Excellence in DMHA, Hawaii:
  - “Gobi Wolf” disaster preparedness exercise series
  - “Gobi Wolf-2009” in planning and disaster relief scenario
  - “Gobi Wolf-2010” in mining rescue operation scenario
  - “Gobi Wolf-2011” in major earthquake scenario
- National Rescue Service-119, Republic of Korea
  - “Urban Search and Rescue Training-2009” engaged 20 participants
  - “Urban Search and Rescue Training-2010” engaged 20 participants
- China Earthquake Administration, P.R. China.
  - “Earthquake Rescue Operation Workshop” series-2010

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## Further international cooperation in the field of disaster management

- Since no disaster is confined to the territory of one state, it is important to cooperate regionally and share experiences and research materials.
- International disaster relief is essential for disaster affected communities, but more attention to be paid for disaster preparedness and prevention.
- The high priority should be given to promoting cooperation in the field of disaster prevention, preparedness and warning



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## Challenging issues

- *Responding to a complex disaster such as an 8+ earthquake will present challenging issues for NEMA and the Mongolian emergency response system that in all probability have not been experienced before. Communications, emergency response and information assets will be required to function under the most demanding of situations. Information will be very uncertain.*
- *Lack of coordination between NEMA and MEDIA's.*
- *Language challenges (English, Russian) of the personnel.*
- *Retrofitting of the National level earthquake disaster preparedness plan*
- *Strengthening of the capacity of public awareness raising activities.*



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## My expectation of learning from VR program

- *Basing on the reference materials provided by ADRC, to upgrade my knowledge on international disaster mitigation activities.*
- *To further research in the field of "Strengthening of the Search and Rescue standards and localizing of the international guidelines in Mongolia"*
- *To further investigate of the community based disaster management in Japan as well as the public awareness raising activities.*
- *Developing and publishing of the "Mining Rescue Operation" reference materials in Mongolian language.*

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